

192 where one might expect to find the greatest
 197 proliferation of abstract terms is likewise
 177 relatively barren. It reflects a religious
 fundamentalism preached by parable and
 illustration. Ideas like resurrection, apostasy,
 holiness, salvation, and penitence are trans-
 lated, if at all, by clumsy descriptive phrases
 or sentences.

Several segments of White culture have
 received some linguistic elaboration. There
 are words for fourteen or so breeds of dogs,
 and the vocabulary of terms for card play-
 ing and gambling is fairly rich. Both of these
 flairs can perhaps be explained in terms of
 interests already present in the culture.

[231] Linton mentions the great preoccupation
 [525] of the Comanche with the dog,¹⁰⁰ and Stew-
 ard notes the Shoshone predilection for
 gambling, common throughout North Amer-
 ica, and which was shared by the Coman-
 che.¹⁰¹ There are a great many words for
 various diseases and many of these such as
 the word for diabetes, called *sugar sickness*,
 evince a good deal of sophistication. Indeed,
 164 the diseases the Whites brought and the
 havoc they wrought could hardly have es-
 caped attention. As one informant said,
 "Before the Whites came there was nothing
 but toothache". Mooney mentions smallpox
 epidemics in 1816 and 1861-62. Cholera was
 rampant in 1849 and in 1882 measles and
 whooping cough broke out. Measles again
 reached epidemic proportions in 1892.¹⁰² At
 743 the present time a well-equipped and staffed
 hospital is available and, in line with the
 general government health program, some
 knowledge of medicine is available to the
 Comanche.

177 * The list of terms omitted from the ac-
 192 culturation vocabulary is perhaps as in-

197 ¹⁰⁰ Ralph Linton, *The Study of Man*, pp. 428-29
 [113] (Appleton-Century, New York; 1936).
¹⁰¹ Julian H. Steward, *Culture Element Dis-*
tributions: XIII, Nevada Shoshone, Anthro-
pological Records, 4: 2, p. 247 (University of
 California, 1941).

¹⁰² James Mooney, *Calendar History of the*
Kiowa Indians, 17th Annual Report, BAE (Wash-
 ington, D. C.; 1896).

[p. 252-A]

exert a powerful cultural influence at a time when the Comanches were groping for new behavior patterns. They cooperated with the Indian Office and other agencies in an effort to improve health, education, home life, social relations, and economic conditions of the Indians. As a result, most Comanches today are Protestants. 797 178

As a part of its functions, the Kiowa-Comanche Agency supervises a health program. Primarily, its program is both remedial and preventive. The Kiowa-Comanche hospital is located adjacent to Fort Sill Indian School, two miles north of Lawton. The original hospital was built in 1917, but a new wing was completed in 1929 and a tubercular ward was added in 1936. Both additions are fireproof and modern in every respect. The hospital with a capacity of 121 beds in 1945 had never found it necessary to turn away any patients for lack of facilities or trained personnel, according to officials. Some 1993 patients, of whom 798 were Comanches, were admitted to the hospital in 1930.⁵¹ 657 743

Since it is neither convenient nor possible for all the people to go to the hospital each time medical service is needed, a clinic is maintained at the Agency headquarters at Anadarko. Three other stations, each with a full-time nurse, and a full-time traveling nurse assist in looking after the health of the Indians. The state health service, with a unit in each county, cooperate with the agency health service. The annual cost of the program during the early 1940's was approximately \$190,000, largely derived from tribal funds. Patients unable to pay are not charged for service; the others normally pay a moderate fee.⁵² 657 744 743

The health program has brought about a progressive improvement in the health and in health standards of the Comanches and the Kiowas. In addition to remedial and preventive value, the program has had far-reaching cultural significance. Like the Extension Service, the Christian missionaries, and the schools, it, too, is helping the Indians to 657 177 178 [164]

51. Huston, *op. cit.*, sec. III, 6-7.

52. McCown, *Kiowa Jurisdiction, Program Kiowa Reservation, 1945*, pt. I, 9, pt. II, 24. [113]